Britain Contends Blockade Conforms With International Law CHECK TEUTON DRIVE GERMAN ALLIANCE AUSTRIANS TRAPPED

correspondence offering any remedy to

The legality of these measures has Not yet formed the subject of a deci-sion of the prize court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your Excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may af-fect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is. therefore, not binding upon the court.

If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, the Government of the United States consider that there is Serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be sub-

Chief British Defence.

The most important note in the respondence given out to-night is that dated July 23, which is the British response to the American protest of March 30 against actions apparently contem-plated under the orders in council just then issued by Great Britain. This communication constitutes the chief defence, based on broad principles, of the Brit-

The other four notes consist of two communications from the United States and the British replies, both of the latter having been written after the prepara-tion of the first or general British note.

Two days later this Government protested against the detention and unloading of the American steamship Neches, which sailed from Rotterdam for the United States with a cargo of the states of States.

| Description of the International law and cites remedies open to Americans not satisfied with prize court decisions. Ambassador W. H. Page to the Section of States. United States with a cargo of goods from Belgium, now in possession of Ger-

In this note, the first one involving American interests to arise over the legality of the seizure, and insists on the right of "American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland in due course, even though such goods origi-

In replying to these two notes the British Government refers the United States chiefly to her general note which preceded. In addition, however, she declares that with regard to prize court decisions it is to be assumed always that British orders in council and the action of British courts upon them will be in conformity with the principles of International law, just as, she says, thay

Compares German Acts.

coks to compare her observance of the human acts, and suggests that neutrals ought not to press her as long as they are apparently tolerating Germany's

the general note, Great Britain goes German trade as a form of blockade. Throughout she seeks to justify it on the basis of the law of blockade, though hitherto it has been uncertain in just light the British Government their novel procedure to be viewed. Throughout the argument built use of American cases and American

practice.

The keynote of British argument is the contention that the orders in council are but an "adaptation" of the "old principles of blockade" to the present circumstances. The British assume that the United States is contesting only the question as to the legitimacy of this adaptation, admitting that "adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the gen-eral principles on which an admitted belligerent right is based."

Contending that the United States has already admitted that the right of blockade is of no value "save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea borne exports and imports of his enemy" the British conclude from that admission of principle that if the enemy is so situated geographically that "his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory" nothing recept such enemy trade before it reaches or after it has left such neutral ports.

An Effective Blockade.

Referring to the United States citation of the necessity of making a blockade effective, the British declare that this measure is the only means, in the present situation, for making her blockade of Germany effective. In this connection the British refer to the United States admission, in the note of March 30, that it is willing to take into account certain changes in the condi-tions of naval warfare as affecting a blockade and its recognition of the possibility that a "cordon of ships in the immediate offing of a blockaded port

no longer practicable."
Endeavoring then to prove that the British orders are, as the United States demands they ought to be, in conformity with "the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war," the British note discusses at some length the extraordinary practices of the United

States in the civil war.

It points out that the Federal Government found it necessary to prevent the Confederacy from obtaining supplies through adjacent neutral territory (the British Bahamas), and that the United States accordingly set up the doctrine of "continuous voyage" and 'intercepted before they reached the neutral ports' goods destined for the enemy. This.
Great Britain declares, is precisely what

she is doing now.

Finally, though giving no statistics, as heretofore, to prove that the United States is crying before it is hurt, Great Britain notes with gratification that her measures have had no detrimental effect on the volume of American commerce with Europe.

JEWS CONSIDER PROTEST.

B'nai B'rith to Investigate Reports

of Russian Cruelty. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The annual session of the executive council of B'nai B'rith met here to-day and dis-cussed at length the rumor that Jews! In Russia are being used by the Russian soldiers as shields in the trenches. It was voted to make a rigid investigation into this rumor before a formal protest

into this rumor before a formal protest is filed at Washington.

Speakers at the session, which was presided over by President Adolph Kraus of Chicago, contended that the condition of the Jews in Russia has not been improved by the concession which the courts could extract from mere general speculations.

council on the ground that they are inconsistent with the principles of intersational law. In this connection the British Government makes the following statement, the only one in all the OF BRITISH PRIZE COURT

The United States caveat filed with | they would not entertain a priori, be-Great Britain, serving notice that cause they will not entertain a priori the supposition that any such will American rights will be construed under accepted principles of international law and that prize court proceedings based on British municipal legislation not in conformity with principles of international law will not be recognized as valid by the United States.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1915. In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned the American citizens are concerned the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, govern-ing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by order in council or other municipal legislation by the British Government and will not recognize the validity prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British munici-pal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international

time, the United States filed a caveat, re-serving the right not to accept any Brit-states caveat regarding British prize court ish prize court decisions governed by proceedings. Contends that British orders British municipal law in conflict with in council are in conformity with the

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, July 31, 1915.
Your 1848, July 14, 5 P. M. I have to-day received the following note from Sir Edward Grey:
"FOREIGN OFFICE, July 31, 1915.

"Your Excellency:
"I. have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of the note dated the 16th instant in which you were good enough to communicate to me for the infor-mation of his Majesty's Government the opinion held by the Government of the United States, that in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court they could not recognize the validity of pro-ceedings taken in his Majesty's prize court in derogation of the rights of

2. I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the prin-ciples of law applicable in cases before the prize court the Government of the United States refer, for I am not aware of any differences exist-ing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.
"3. British prize courts, 'according

to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them accord-ing to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.

"As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the Amy Warwick (2 Sprague, 123) it was held that prize courts are subject to the instruction of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instructions their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are gov-erned under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two coun-

"4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the Judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legisla-tion of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your Excellency to a classical pas-sage in the judgment of Lord Stowell in the case of the Fox, in which that famous Judge observed in the course of the discussion: 'A question has been stated, what would be the duty of the court which would be the duty of the court which would be the duty. of the court under orders in council that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would at all events be found to enforce the orders in council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rules of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the orders in council. This court is bound to admit the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its Government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilized States. At the same time it is strictly true that by the Constitution of this country the King in possesses legislative right over this court and has power to issue orders and instructions which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court

Are Not Inconsistent.

"These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the King's orders in council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to confers. other, because these orders and in-structions are presumed to conform themselves under the given circum-stances to the principles of its un-written law. They are either direc-tory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which with all the facts and circum-stances belonging to them and which constitute their legal character could constitute their legal character could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, apply-ing to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are canable of furgeneral principles are capable of fur-

The constitution of this court relatively to the legislative power of the King in council is analogous to that of the courts of common law that of the courts of common law relatively to that of the Parliament of this kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved rea-sons, principles of natural reason and justice—they have likewise the writ-ten or statute law in acts of Parlia-ment which are directory application. ment which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects, or positive regulations con-sistent with them upon matters which

been improved by the concession which was reported to have been granted them at the outbreak of the war.

The council also voted to spend \$40.600 during the year to relieve conditions among the Jews in this country.

from mere general speculations.

"What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in the courts if required to enforce an act of Parliament which contradicted those principles is a question which I presume

Will Not Speculate.

'In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot with-out extreme indecency, presume that any euch emergency will happen. And it is less disposed to entertain them because its own observation and ex-perience attest the general conformity perience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law."

. The above passage has recently quoted and adopted by the president of the prize court in the case of the Semara in which Sir S. Evans said: I make bold to express the hope and better that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the Government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is inconceiva lie that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions

of such orders."
"6. In the note which I handed to your Excellency on the 23d of July I endeavored to convince the Govern-ment of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measure that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt in consequence of the numer-ous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity are consist-ent with the principles of international law.

"The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court, but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your Excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is incon-sistent with the principles of internasistent with the principles of interna-tional law and is therefore not binding upon the court.

"If the prize court declines to ac-cept his contentions and if after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of his Majesty's Privy Council the Government of the United States consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and in-fringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an inter national tribunal.

"7. This principle that the decisions "7. This principle that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review was conceded by Great Britain in Article 7 of the Jay treaty of 1893 and by the United States of America under the treaty of Washington of 1871. Your Excellency will no doubt remember that contains no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the 'Mata-moros Cases') were submitted to the mmission established under Articles

12-17 of the treaty of Washington.
"In each of these cases proceedings in prize had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the de-cision of the Appellate Court was final and no claim based upon it could be made before the commissi

U. S. Agent Satisfied.

"The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard and the agent of the United States in his report of the proceedings of the commission stated that he personally maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the commission are better. tion of the commission as an interna-tional tribune to review the de-cisions of the prize courts of the United States where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should

be had upon this question."

"S. The same principle was accepted both by the United States Government and his Majesty's Government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court although certernational prize court, although cer-tain constitutional difficulties have led pose that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensa-

"9. It is clear, therefore, that both the United States Government and his Majesty's Government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review, if it is held in the prize court and in the judicial committee of the Privy Council on appeal that the orders and instructions issued by his Majesty's Government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and should the Government of the and should the Government of and should the Government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, his Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which above principle to the situation which would then have arisen.

Expects No Trouble.

"I trust, however, that the defence our action which I have already communicated to your Excellency and the willingness of his Majesty's Gov-ernment (which has been shown in so many instances) to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such action

arising.
"10. In any case I trust that the
explanations given above will remove
the misapprehension under which I
the deal the Government of the counts in dealing with the cases which

U. S. SHIP HID BRITISH CREW?

German Compels Captain to Steer to Cuxhaven, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Aug. 3.—Among the items given out to-day for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:
"The American ship Pass of Balmaha
has arrived at Cuxhaven, having on
board a non-commissioned officer of a

SEIZURE OF THE NECHES

United States protests to Great Britain to enforce the blockade, the restrictions against the detention and unloading of the American steamship Neches, from Rotterdam to the United States, carrying goods originating in territory held by Germany and consigned to Americans. This is the first precise case of the British notes made public this morning.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, July 15, 1915. Ambassador Page is informed that has been brought to the attention of the Department that the steamship Neches of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge the cargo, the property of American citizens

It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated in part at least in Belgium and fall, therefore, within the provisions of paragraph 4 of the order in council of March 11, which stimulates that every marches. stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a Ger-man port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied

'Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the Government of the United States as set forth in the Department's instruction of March 30, 1915, with respect to the order in council mentioned, the international invalidity of tioned, the international invalidity of which the Government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States merely because the goods passing a process of the United States are the goods of the United States of the

merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great form the Foreign Office that the legality of this seizure cannot be admitted and that in the view of the Government of the United States it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of beliggerents executive contrabation. ligerents except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport, and that the rights of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland in due course in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally

He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this Government that goods taken from the Neches, which are the property of American citi-zens, should be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination, and to request that he be advised of the British Government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that Govern-

Grent Britain's Reply.

Great Britain's reply to United States protest in Neches case. Ambassador W. H. Page to the Sec-

LONDON, July 31, 1915 Sir Edward Grey has to-day sent ine the following note:
"The note which your Excellency tion to

addressed to me on the 17th instant regarding the detention of the cargo of the steamship Neches has, I need ardly say, received the careful attention of his Majesty's Government "The note which I had the honor send to your Excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of his Majesty's Government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your Excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and pending consideration by the Government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23d it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right

or of law.

"There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your Excellency respecting the cargo of the Neches.

"It is the practice of the German Government in the waters through which the Neches was passing to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo. of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law as well as to the principles of humanity.

Visit and Search Rules.

"His Majesty's Government on the other hand have adhered to the rules obligations to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case of deten-tion or for condemnation as contra-

"His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent repara-tion has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives and

by neutrals for loss of ships, lives and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the success even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

"While these acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that his Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled.

goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war.

"If, however, it be alleged that in places and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the Neches, to which your Excellency has called to which your Excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case will fall within this category." fall within this category."

EDITORS ON THE NOTES. Weak, Says the "World"; Britain

Right, Asserts the "Press."

LAWFUL, IS CONTENTION

the British notes made public this morncans. This is the first specific case of
the kind arising under British orders
affecting American interests and is made
the occasion for a reassertion of the
American position in denial of British
rights to interfere with shipments from
neutral countries to the United States.

The Secretary of State to Ambarander
ish Government declares its intention The Secretary of State to Ambassador ish Government declares its intention to enforce its blockade as a war meas ure against Germany with the fullest possible consideration of the interest of neutrals, and there are no attempts to dictate to us impossible and unac-ceptable methods of avoiding present nconveniences.

Our differences with Great Britain ere, as we have pointed out, of a justiciable nature. A failure to adjust them by diplomatic correspondence would in-volve no more serious consequences than those arising from any disagreement which it might be found necessary to re-fer to an arbitral tribual.

Under the form of blockading Germany Great Britain in reality is block-ading the United States, while permit-German commerce with Scandinavian States to proceed without restraint. It is useless to deny that changing conditions of warfare modify restraint the ancient rules of blockade. The United States would be the last country in the world to repudiate its own record. But there are two principles of a block ade which cannot be set aside without abandoning the whole structure of inter-national law as affecting the trade rights of neutrals. One is that the blockade must be effective and the other is that it must be impartial, and these rules are now habitually disregarded by Great

Press-Great Britain declines to conede the contentions in our complaint against various protested incidents of the Allies' blockade of Germany and we are bound to say that so far as the cir-cumstances of those cases are known to the public Great Britain is right.

The Allies established a blockade of Germany. Almost immediately they and six machine guns. nade it more effective than the United States Government was able to make blockade of the South in many months, even in years. An effective blockade is to be observed by every na-tion regardless of what it costs in trade. Great Britain has developed the appli-cation of the traditional blockade along the principles of international law to fit modern conditions of warfare with its territory adjacent to the South and for territory adjacent to the South; we intercepted saips bound for countries in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean on the ground that they were carrying cargoes to be delivered in West ports, for example, but to be Indian sanguinary. shipped afterward into other vessels and actions which were continued termirried to Southern ports having access Southern territory. It was accepted by the Powers of the Staats-Zettung-Great Britain's an-

swer to Washington's protests against the interference with our overseas trade

from the course she has pursued thus tula and the Bug desperate fighting far toward the neutral maritime commerce
Our protests, so asserts the British
reply, cannot be maintained from a
legal standpoint, nor are they based
upon the principle of international law.

In the direction of Liubarton, on
the Magnuszow front as far as the
Bystriza, as well as on both banks
of the Vieprz and in the districts
of Travniki-Voldava road, we repulsed all attacks Sunday.

Our protests, so asserts the British reply, cannot be maintained from a legal standpoint, nor are they based upon the principle of international law, particularly inasmuch as it must not be forgotten that the principles of international law must be so adjusted to our troops occupied a new front furternational law must be so adjusted to our troops occupied a new the changes in the conduct of war. ther to the north of Chole ther to the north of Cholm without molestation on the part of the Ger-LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

Post" Says Allies Have Been Considerate Toward Neutrals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Aug. 4 (Wednesday).—The Morning Post publishes this morning a long editorial on the American attitude and contends that the Allies have been excessively considerate toward neutrals. It instances the fact that cotton has not been declared contrained and contents. been declared contraband and contends that the country has done nothing more than Abraham Lincoln did in 1862 It pleads that the Allies to-day are fighting for justice and liberty, all that

will not add to our burdens or weigh humanity against money," it continues, public Nor have we that fear. Americans have given too many proofs of their idealism and so repeatedly have made sacrifices to sustain their principles that they will not, we are sure, at this great crisis allow material considera tion of passing magnitude to individuals, but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization, to imperit the world's future.

"The world stands at the parting of the ways, and to think that America should be the hand to east it into the abyse instead of helping it to reach a higher plane is impossible."

MEAT CASE HEARD. Prize Court Reserves Decision on

Cargoes From Chicago. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

The court reserved decision.

Side Regarding Moose.

sive party, declares his uncle has been foodstuffs exports during the previous misled regarding the status of the ormisled regarding the status of the or-ganization. In a statement made more ganization. In a statement made more interesting by the rumor to-night that Herkimer Republicans are to nominate meat and dairy products and food ani-Mr. Robinson for the Assembly, he says mais, is placed at \$759.375.842 for the in part:

in part : Right, Asserts the "Press."

Following are the views of New York as a prize crew. While the officer was a sieep the captain of the Pass of Balmaha changed his course toward the British coast, but when the officer awakened he compelled the captain of the ship to obey his orders and incompendation of the ship to obey his orders and discovered that a British prize crew of hiding below. The bark was bound with eotton for Archangel, Russia. She sailed from New Fork on June 24."

Right, Asserts the "Press."

Following are the views of New York newspapers on the latest notes of Great Britain of the wile statements on his return from the value \$376,214,487 the last fiscal year. West and think I understand the reason for it, and am of the opinion that only having heard since his return George W. Perkins's idea of the present issue he has followed Mr. Perkins's insistent advice perhaps a little too closely. Mr. Perkins is no doubt right fully disturbed and angry that all of us affaild that if many of those that are still enone officer and four men was on board, hiding below. The bark was bound with eotton for Archangel, Russia. She sailed from New Fork on June 24."

Right, Asserts the "Press."

Following are the views of New York newspapers on the latest notes of Great Britain and the previous fiscal year.

Following are the views of New York and the latest notes of the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American only having heard since his return from the United States on interference with American onl "I have read with interest Col. Roose- The cotton shipments aggregated in velt's statements on his return from the Value \$376.214.487 the last fiscal year.

IN WARSAW REGION HITS PRESS IN EAST IN ENFILADING FIRE

Declares in Resolution News-

papers Are "Unfairly Pro-

British" in Tone.

papers and news agencies to be fair att

ment upon it. Newspapers of the East, particularly

those on the Atlantic seaboard, were ac-cused of taking the English versions of

One delegate declared that there are

ome newspapers in the East more pro-

British than England's own papers.

A fear that unless our immigration

laws are modified, the tide of immigra-

versa, was expressed in the resolution

nal liberty is declared to be "one the principal doctrines of German

The business sessions of the conven-

tion will be terminated to-morrow, the

the ancient German custom of Zapfen

GERMANS TAKE KITCHENWARE

opper, Brass and Nickel I tensils

Confiscated for Armies' Use.

Special Cable Despatch to The Six.

selling, exchanging or disposal by other

means of any such articles was for-bidden, under severe penalties.

FEW REFUGEES REPAY U. S.

Threats of Actions for War Zone

Advances of Little Avail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- The Departs

oney from persons in the United

ment of Justice is meeting with dis-couragement in its efforts to collect

States who received advances from the

had received. About twelve cases have been referred to the Attorney-General.

und to aid Americans in the war in Some time ago Secretary McAdoo

nated for celebration and festivity

morrow night there will be a rev

streich, or torchlight parade.

can Alliance.

in our language

Continued from First Page.

given out here to-day with regard to the operations on the eastern front: During the fighting in the Mitawa district we made 500 prisoners. East of Peniewitze-Penievige, the enemy several positions gave up resistance and retired in an easterly direction. We crossed the Wobolniki-Subecz road, and made 1,250 prisoners and captured two machine guns. In the direction of Lomza we gained some ground, taking 3,000 Russians pris-

Small activities occurred in the Narew front before Warsaw, which took a course favorable to us.

trian troops, Gen. Woyrsch extended the bridgehead positions taken on bank of the Vistula and captured 750

Gen. Keevess, with his Austro-Hungarlan troops, gained considerable suc-cess on the front near Ivangorod. He made 2,300 prisoners and captured thirty-two guns, including twenty-one heavy pieces and two mortars.

The enemy on Monday held his ground before Gen. von Mackensen's army on the Novo Alexandria-Loczna-Zelin line, north of Cholm, but in the east of Loczna and north of Cholm east of Loczna and north of Choim.
The enemy began to evacuate his positions during the night. East of
Loczna we captured 2,000 prisoners
on Monday. Between Choim and the
River Bug on Sunday and Monday we 1,300 prisoners and captured several machine guns.

CROSS THE NAREW. Russians Admit Germans Are on

Right Bank.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3 .- The following official statement was given out here to-

ning we continued to press the German advance guard, taking another 500 prisoners, including six officers

The Germans on Sunday brought up the main body of their troops and tried to take the offensive, with the result that in the ensuing fights both

sides were attacking. On the Narew front Sunday evening, after several days stubborn fighting, the Germans succeeded in progressing toward the right bank of the Narew.

Near the confluence of the Pissa and in the Rozan district the Germans concentrated considerable forces. which continued Sunday to deliver attacks in the direction of a branch rallway south of the station at Ostrolenka as far as and including the vil-lage of Kabyline. Here the battle continues extremely desperate and

On the Vistula front Sunday the

nated in our favor northwest of

Blonie and south of Gora Kalwarya. German detachments which crossed the Vistula near Magnuszow and Rijtchivola were driven back Germans strove by vigorous attacks to extend their front, but to little

on virtually the same front refusal of all the demands of our Gov-ternment.

England has not the slightest inten-the V & tula withdrew to a more con-Between the Vis-

On the Anatolian coast our torpedo boats destroyed more than 200 sailing vessels engaged in the transport of coal and munitions as well as three shipbuilding yards. The ammunition found on some of these vessels was confiscated.

AUSTRIANS TAKE LECZNA Russians Forced Back to Ivan-

gorod Forts, Says Vienna. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, via Amsterdam. Aug. 3.-Leczna has been captured and the Americans hold dear
"Surely the United States of America the girdle of forts around Ivangorod, according to the official states

The statement says; On the Russian battle front, be-tween the Vistula and the Bug, the battle continued throughout Monday with undiminished violence. It re-sulted in fresh successes for us. We again broke through the Russian line near Leczna and northwest of Cholm and captured Leczna.

The enemy this morning retired in a ortherly direction from the lines which they had stubbornly defended consequence of our surprise attack. forces to the girdle of forts about the There is no change in the situation

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The hearing before the Prize Court in the case of the four Scandinavian ships which were seized while carrying cargoes of meat products from Chicago to Denmark and Sweden has been concluded. **Food Exports to Warring Nations** Show Large Increase.**

Washington, Aug. 3 —A bulletin issued to-day by the Department of Commerce says that Great Britain and T. R. MISLED, SAYS ROBINSON, her allies in the European war purchased from the United States \$750,000,000 in food supplies during the fiscal anded with June 30, 1915. The year ended with June 30, 1915. The exportations of food products were the UTICA, Aug. 3.—Col. Rooseveit's heaviest in any fiscal year in America's nephew. Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State chairman of the Progress-per cent. or \$468,800,000, larger than the

the previous fiscal year.

Carso Field Strewn With Dead and Wounded After Italian Attack.

PERSONAL LIBERTY PLEA TEUTONS PLAN INVASION

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Resolutions Rome, Aug. 3 .- Despatches from Udina embodying strong condemnation of a Rome, Aug. 3.—Despatches from Udina certain portion of the American press say that Italian officers just returned which is declared to be "unfairly pro-British," sharp criticism of an alleged tendency to increased strictness in our immigration laws, and a protest at the regiment of 2,000 Austrians in an attack further enactment of laws tending to curtail personal liberty, marked to-day's sessions of the National German-Amer-

Alliance.
Ilvered a charge against the bersaglier
resolution referring to the press
4.000 strong, but were at once counter nbodied also an appeal to all news- charged and caught by a heavy ent unbinssed. During the discussion which was invited it was conceded that the newspapers of the West, and particularly of the Pacific coast, have shown a tendency to be much fairer and more. broadminded in their treatment of the made public to-night by the War Office;

ment against the fortifications on the Carnic front in the Cadere valleys on August 1. The enemy attacked the crest of Medatie, which we occupied on July 31, but they were repulsed the war without discount, primarily be-cause of the ease with which the des-patches can be handled, since they are On the nigth of August 2 the er

reattacked our right wing near Monte Sel Busi, but were repulsed The advanced operations in the centre and on the right wing continue bitter and stubborn. We have made 346 prisoners. That Austria will begin a determined

tion after the war will flow from this country to Germany instead of vice attempt to invade Italy through Adige Valley when the Warsaw on that subject. After referring to the value of desirable immigrants the resopaign is ended is the information brought to Rome from several Same "But notwithstanding this, we experi- frontier towns to-day ence movements from time to time which have as their object shortsighted and narrow minded views in direct contrast to the American spirit—which is very often eclipsed by un-American laws.'

It was resolved that steps be taken to establish national and State employment bureaus, especially in agricultural portions trains at the Hoverete station. bureaus, especially in agricultural por-tions of the country, so that immigrants

At several points along the T who have followed agricultural pursuits frontier, particularly in Lednin the fatherland may find similar and in the fatherland may find similar occu-pation in this country, and not be kept in the cities, to be swallowed up by in-dustries aiready overcrowded. In order dustries already overcrowded. In order to facilitate matters it is suggested that report from Gen. Dall'Olio, Mix to facilitate matters it is suggested that The War Office to-day gave The "present day tendency toward the enactment of laws affecting personal liberty in practically every State in the Union" was attacked in a resolution, which says that such laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in the laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in the laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in the laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in the laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in declared the liberty in the laws will not bring about the results sought. Personal liberty in declared the laws will not bring about the results sought.

5 ASSAULTS CHECKED.

hand are large enough for a campaign

on Italian Front.

Vienna, via London, Aug. 3 - The following official statement was issued by the General Staff to-day: The constal district from Krn (Monte Nero) to the bridgehred at Goritz is almost completely quiet. The border plateau of Poluzzo has been border plateau of Poinzzo has been attacked by strong Italian forces five times. The enemy attacked our infantry which held positions east of the village and at Monte Sei Busi. On each occasion after heavy fighting Lendon, Aug. 3.—A despatch from German sources states that the house, wives of Berlin were officially notified on July 31 that all copper, brass and the attack was repulsed. The Italians suffered great losses. Resulter ments brought up by the Italians were surprised by our artillery and dis-

was added that thereafter the On the Carinthian frontier the en emy, under cover of a thick fog, at-tempted an attack against Gellom Kofel, east of Ploeken, which com-pletely failed; otherwise there is nothing new on this front

detachment, and in a short skirmish the enemy lost twenty-nine men.

ITALIAN CONSULS DETAINED mounced that he would ask the Attorney-General to proceed against those who had refused to refund the money they Ambassador at Constantinople Protests to Porte Again

been referred to the Attorney-General, who has corresponded with the District Attorneys in the districts where the deliquents were supposed to live. In some cases they have been found to be dead, in others to have left the vicinity and in many not financially able to have and in many not financially able to pay, prevented from leaving their posts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE STN.



The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone



THE word "Dictaphone" is registered in the U.S. Patent Office and is the name applied exclusively to the business graphophone, for dictating and transcribing, made only by the Columbia Graphophone Company.

There is only one Dictaphone made and that is The Dictaphone. To be sure you get The Dictaphone, look for that name on the machine -and look for the "Man at the desk" trade-mark. Then you can be sure that you are getting the only Dictaphone_The Dictaphone.

83 Chambers Street



